Claims:

1. A method for applying a mineral binder composition by 3D printing, comprising the steps of
   - providing a hydrous mineral binder composition,
   - feeding the hydrous mineral binder composition, especially by a pump, to a continuous mixer (1) comprising
     - a mixing region (10) with at least one dynamic mixing element and at least one inlet (6),
     - a conveying region (11) connected to the mixing region (10) and comprising at least one conveying device (5) and an outlet (7),

     the hydrous mineral binder composition being conveyed through the at least one inlet (6) into the mixing region (10),
   - feeding at least one aqueous accelerator for the setting of the hydrous mineral binder composition into the mixing region (10) of the continuous mixer (1),
   - mixing the at least one aqueous accelerator with the hydrous binder composition in the mixing region (10) of the continuous mixer (1) to give an accelerated binder composition,
   - conveying the accelerated binder composition by the conveying device (5) to the outlet (7), and
   - applying the accelerated binder composition layer by layer, in particular by way of a movable printing head, and

   characterized in that the mineral binder composition comprises fillers of which at least 30 wt%, preferably at least 40 wt%, most preferably at least 50 wt% are smaller than 2 mm, preferably smaller than 1 mm, more preferably smaller than 0.5 mm, based on a total amount of 100 wt% of all fillers in the binder composition.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the hydrous mineral binder composition comprises at least one hydraulic binder, preferably a cementitious binder.

3. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the hydraulic binder is selected from the group consisting of Portland cement, calcium aluminate cement, calcium sulfoaluminate cement, and mixtures thereof.

4. The method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the hydrous mineral binder composition is a fresh mortar having a slump of at least 170 mm, preferably of 200 to 380 mm, more preferably of 250 to 350 mm, determined according to DIN EN 1015-3 after the raising of the slump cone without lifts of the flow table.

5. The method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the aqueous accelerator comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of amino alcohols, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal nitrates, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal nitrites, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal thiocyanates, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal halides, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal carbonates, glycerol, glycerol derivatives, glycols, glycol derivatives, aluminum salts, aluminum hydroxides, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal hydroxides, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal silicates, alkali metal and alkaline earth metal oxides, crystallization nuclei, especially calcium silicate hydrate compounds in finely divided form, and mixtures thereof.

6. The method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the aqueous accelerator comprises an aluminum salt or aluminum hydroxide, especially sodium aluminate, potassium aluminate, aluminum sulfate, aluminum hydroxysulfate, aluminum hydroxide, or mixtures thereof.

7. The method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the aqueous accelerator is metered in an amount in the range from 0.3 to 8 parts by weight, preferably 0.4 to 5 parts by weight, more preferably 0.5 to 2.5

parts by weight, calculated as solid without water, based on 100 parts by weight of mineral binder.

8. The method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the continuous mixer is mounted on a movable printing head.

9. The method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the mixer (1) additionally comprises a drive (3), and in that the dynamic mixing element comprises a stirring shaft (4) having stirring elements (8), for mixing the hydrous mineral binder composition with the aqueous accelerator, the mixing region (10) and the conveying region (11) being arranged in one and the same drum (2).

10. The method as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that the stirring shaft (4) and the conveying device (5) are arranged on one and the same axis, the conveying device (5) more particularly comprising a screw conveyor.

11. The method as claimed in any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the hydrous mineral binder composition is mixed with the aqueous accelerator in the mixing region at a stirring shaft speed of 500 to 3000 revolutions per minute, preferably of 650 to 2500 revolutions per minute, more preferably still of 800 to 2000 revolutions per minute, most preferably of 1000 to 1500 revolutions per minute.

12. An accelerated binder composition obtained from a method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 11, characterized in that immediately after the mixing of the hydrous mineral binder composition with the aqueous accelerator, the composition for at least 10 seconds has a penetrometer resistance of not more than 0.03 MPa, and after at most 10 minutes, preferably after at most 6 minutes, more preferably still after at most 4 minutes has a penetrometer resistance of more than 0.03 MPa, the penetrometer resistance being determined at 21°C with a penetrometer according to ASTM C-403 with a needle of 1 mm diameter.

13. The accelerated binder composition as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that, after provision and application thereof at 21°C, the composition 8 hours, more preferably 4 hours, most preferably 1 hour after mixing with the aqueous accelerator has a compressive strength of at least 10 MPa, the compressive strength being determined according to EN 196-1.

14. A shaped body produced by the method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 11.